firms registered under CGHS. Any Homoeopathic medicine such as CMS eye drops/Diacard etc. prescribed by the doctor and not available in the dispensary is purchased by the CGHS Homoeopathic Store and supplied to the beneficiary.

Impact of Loss due to Strike by Oil Refineries

@1964. Dr. RATNAKAR PANDEY:
SHRI BEKAL UTSHAI:
SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:
SHRI NARESH C. PUGLIA:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:
SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of officers of public sector oil companies who participated in strike on the 8th May, 1990 and the action taken by Government against the striking officers and to meet the demands of those officers;

(b) since when these demands have been pending and whether any agreement has been reached; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) what was the impact of the strike especially in terms of loss of mandays, production and sales and to what extent the Air Services and other organisation were affected; and

(d) what are the reasons for which this strike could not be averted and the action taken by Government to ban strike under Essential Services Maintenance Act?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d) Officers of the oil industry have been demanding introduction of Central Government DA with revision of pay scales from 1.1.86.

After considering various aspects the Central Government announced its decision on pay scales and DA for public sector officers on 4th April, 1990. The Central Government decided that oil industry officers would continue to get industrial DA but increased the rate of industrial DA from Rs. 1.65 to Rs. 1.90 per point shift in the All India Consumer Price Index. This decision was not acceptable to oil industry officers who gave a notice of strike in two phases from 24—26th April and 8—11 May, 1990. A Group of Secretaries held discussions with representatives of the Oil Sector Officers' Association on 20th, 21st and 25th April 1990. It was explained to the officers by the Group of Secretaries that Central DA can be considered only with pay scales and perquisites applicable to Central Government employees as part of a total package. The Oil Sector Officers Association did not accept this position but agreed to defer the first phase of the strike pending further discussions. Subsequently, the officers conveyed their inability to accept the offer made by the Government. They also did not agree to defer the strike pending the further discussion of the Union Finance Minister with the Trade Union Leaders on industrial D.A. formula. The officers however decided to reduce the Second phase of the strike from four days to one day. The strike was declared illegal by the Government and banned under the Essential Services Maintenance Act. Despite best efforts of the Government and an appeal made by the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, about 80% officers of seven public sector oil companies participated in the strike on 8th May, 1990. No untoward incidents were reported on the day of the strike.

As per preliminary estimates the

@Previously Unstarred Question 1483, transferred from the 22nd May, 1990.

strike resulted in a loss of crude oil production of about 70,000 tonnes, LPG production of about 2300 tonnes and natural gas production of about 24 million cubic metres. The crude thruput loss at various refineries was about 232,400 tonnes. Air services were partially affected due to the strike. Some other services were also partially affected in some areas.

The question of revision of DA formula is still under consideration of the Government.

Penalties Under PFA Act

1965. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the penalties for prevention in the official duties under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and rules frame thereunder is lesser than the penalties for selling adulterated food articles;

(b) if so, whether the traders tend to take the course of prevention in the official duties instead of giving the samples under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make further amendments in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and rules made there-under?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Milk samples lifted by Department of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration

1966. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trucks bringing milk from neighbouring States to Delhi for supply to various milk dairies; and

(b) the number of samples of milk lifted by the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration, Delhi from these trucks since January, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) As per the information furnished by Delhi Admn. no such figures are available with them.

(b) The Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration has lifted 18 samples of milk from 1st January to 21st May, 1990 Out of these five samples have been taken from trucks.

Samples from wholesalers of food articles

1967. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the wholesalers of Delhi dealing in food articles such as pickles, confectionery, oils, spices, condiments and dry fruits etc. are situated in Gadodia Market, Katra Ishwar Bhawan, Khari Baoli and other adjacent markets of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of such wholesalers and the number of raids conducted and samples lifted by the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration from these markets since January 1990 tradewise?